

WIND AND HEAVY SEAS STOP WORK TO RECOVER 'F-4'

Nothing Could Be Done Yesterday In Fairway Owing To the Turbulent Water

DIVERS WERE ON HAND TO DESCEND TO WASP

Will Go Down When Weather Permits and Report On Condition of Hull

(From Monday Advertiser.)
Terrible wind and heavy seas made impossible yesterday any work whatsoever on the salvaging of the submarine F-4, except to make preparations for continuance of work when the wind and seas subside.

This may be today, but it is up to the weather man to say, and it was the general belief late yesterday afternoon that the elements would not subside sufficiently to allow of any sustained efforts this morning.

It is almost a certainty, however, that nothing more will be done in raising or towing operations until divers can again descend to the wreck and make observations. The diving crew was on hand early yesterday morning but Commander Smith and Chief Gunner Stillson refused to take the risk of lowering a man through the mesh of six steel cables with the chance of fouling lines increased by the turbulent elements.

Feet Held for Cables
It is possible that by this morning more of the three cables now holding the submarine will have parted through the chafing of the wires against the submarine body. Two of the lines are light ones, but all connected with the work hold fast in the holding of the line known as "Hilo." This is the eight-inch cable brought from the Hawaii metropolis, and the heaviest which has yet been used on the work.

There was not much surprise when it was found Saturday morning that one of the four lines had chafed through and parted. The sea had been none too smooth. Yesterday the two ponderous 600-ton scow pontoons and the dredge Gaylord were tossing about like so many corks. To release the strath the tautness was somewhat slackened on all eight ends, but even this would not eliminate the working of cable against the submarine. If more lines part it will only be what is expected and looked for.

Splicing New Gear
For this reason work was continued yesterday on inserting ninety-foot lengths of two and one-half inch chain as a splice in the heaviest cable now on hand and which will be placed about the sea-wasp as soon as the weather permits. It is supposed to be so maneuvered that the line that the chain portion will be directly about the F-4 and prevent further chafing breaks. Two more extremely heavy cables are expected to day on the Manchuria, and will be similarly spliced and kept in readiness to replace wire cables as they part.

Admiral Moore, Commander Smith and Master Rigger Buss went out to the wrecking craft in the early forenoon. It was confidently expected that the divers could descend and make observations, on which would result the feat of attempting to lighten the weight of the F-4 by pumping compressed air into the body.

Stillson, Crilly, Nielson and Drelshak were in readiness with their apparatus, but as time wore on and the wind and sea became more tempestuous rather than stiller, all hope of being able to dive was given up by the officers in charge.

Divers Anxious to Work
All night long the divers' barge had been tossed and smashed against the side of the Maryland by wind and waves, not only damaging the barge but disarranging apparatus, and accordingly at eleven o'clock the tug Navajo was ordered to tow the barge into the navy slip. There, during the remainder of the day, the diving crew worked with lines, hoses, helmets, air tanks and recompression chamber to keep their equipment up to top-notch order in anticipation for the strenuous work which is coming.

In fact, the divers are anxious to be at work again, but admit it would be hazardous to descend to the submarine with weather conditions obtaining such as yesterday. It would be almost impossible to prevent lines from fouling.

As to the ultimate success of being able to attach an air line to the F-4, not one of the divers holds any doubts. They declare in unison that they will be able to find the breaks in the hull; that they will be able to open the salvage valves; to carry down an air hose from the compressed air tanks above and connect it with the submarine.

Claim They Can Patch Holes
They contend still further that if the breaks are found to be on top of the hull as she now lies, which would make futile the pumping down of compressed air, they will be able to take down steel plates and repair the breaks sufficiently to allow of from 100 to 150 tons of water being forced out of the ship. The divers would not even conjecture how long this operation will take, as they do not know what conditions surround the submarine, she having been moved considerably by the pontoons and the Maryland. They insist they can work at the present depth of the F-4 for approximately half an hour at a time, and that by working in relays, one diver taking up the work where his predecessor left off, the task set before them by the officers in command will be accomplished. If the

FINE NEW HOME IN NUUANU BURNS BEFORE OCCUPIED

Residence of Doctor Grossman, Beyond Cemetery Destroyed By Early Morning Fire

FIREMEN WERE UNABLE TO BE OF ASSISTANCE

Blaze Probably Originated In Oil Rags; Loss Is Covered By Insurance

Fire burned the new two-story residence of Dr. M. E. Grossman, in Nuuanu valley, beyond the cemetery, early yesterday morning. The building cost \$18,575. The loss may not reach that figure, however, as the walls, of concrete blocks, still are standing, and, in the opinion of John Walker, the contractor, might be used in reconstruction.

Spontaneous combustion, probably arising from oil used in painting, is the only explanation of the cause of the fire.

Firemen Could Do Nothing
The firemen could do nothing, as the house virtually was gone when they arrived in response to a call telephoned to the police station by Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, who lives nearby. There was no one in the house.

There remained a little painting to be done today when the men quit work Saturday night, Mr. Walker said. There was oil and tints in the house to complete the work.

Insurance Covers Loss
Insurance covers the loss fully, Mr. Walker said. It was provided in the contract that the owner should keep the building insured, bearing half the cost, while the contractor bore the remainder.

"If I were one of the underwriters," Mr. Walker said, "I believe I should rebuild, using the old walls, in preference to paying the full amount of the policy."

Concrete In Good Condition
"I think the manner in which the concrete withstood the fire will be an eye-opener to insurance men. The chimney remains, and so do concrete floor, of the bathroom and kitchen."

Doctor Grossman was reported to be in Kalaheo yesterday. He resides on Kewalo street and his dental office is in Alakoa street. A garage, which cost \$10,000, was not burned, although it was of wood.

The house burned in a down-pour of rain. Policeman J. J. Enwright made an investigation.

weather conditions are favorable, Diver Nielson probably will be the first one to descend today. With the F-4 thus lightened lifting would be easy.

Model Helps Divers
Under the direction of Chief Carpenter Jones of the Maryland, a large wooden model of the submarine F-4 has been constructed for the guidance of the divers in making reports of their underwater observations. The model is about five feet long and built in proportion to the plans of the F-4. Every compartment of the ship is traced on the outside and every detail indicated. Consequently, when the divers examine the wooden ship and come to the surface they will be able to point out accurately just where damage has been done to the hull.

Diver Loughman was still more improved yesterday, and word from the Maryland was that he would be able to rejoin his mates in several days more.

Invention to Lift Wrecks
With the sinking of the submarine F-4 a device has been brought to light which the inventor declares will do away with the fatal loss of time and uncertainty in recovering a disabled submarine and will materially aid in the development of future underwater craft. The plans and specifications recently filed with the navy department are being considered by officials.

The basis of this device is a steel cylindrical pontoon which is sunk, it is claimed, by filling it with water. When at the wreck it automatically rises and the water is expelled by means of compressed air. A single steel pontoon fifty feet long and six feet in diameter will lift about three hundred tons in salt water. To lift a submarine four of these cylinders are coupled on a steel frame and give a lifting force of 1200 tons. The inventor, Fernando Staud-Kimenez, who has had considerable experience as a "wrecker" on the Great Lakes, says "little Success Haremsforce."

"Pontoons have been used, with little success up to the present time because of the inability to control them below the surface. It is absolutely essential in order to get the full lifting capacity that the pontoon should be in a horizontal position along its main axis. The plans now on file with the navy department show how the position of a submerged pontoon can be controlled from the surface through particular valves and compressed air.

This invention involves the attaching of three buoys to the submarine. One marks the stern, the other the bow and the third carries a telephone to establish communication with those on the surface to those below. They are attached on a time lock so that even though the crew should be overcome in case of accident the buoys are released to the surface at a given time.

NOW IS THE TIME.
For reclamation you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

LEGISLATURE MAY ASK WASHINGTON FOR FULL INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS IN TERRITORY

Governor Pinkham Reads Special Message Setting Forth Hawaii's Debt and Land and Agricultural Problems As a 'Distant, Isolated, and, By Nature, Peculiarly Economically Restricted Island Group'

Before the senators and lower house members assembled in the hall of representatives, Governor Pinkham Thursday afternoon read a special message covering various territorial land and industrial problems, leaving to the judgment of the legislature the matter of communicating its desires to the secretary of the interior, if such action is deemed advisable.

Governor Pinkham read his message, standing in front of the clerk's desk, having been escorted to the speaker's cabinet by Representative Huddy, Senator Rice and Representative Watkins, accompanying him thence to the session hall, where all were on their feet awaiting him. Speaker Holstein occupied the chair, with President Chillingworth of the senate on his right.

After being introduced by the speaker, Governor Pinkham proceeded to read his message, the greater portion of what he read consisting of reports from the College of Hawaii, the board of agriculture and forestry, public lands commissioner, territorial surveyor, forestry superintendent and territorial treasurer.

The message of the Governor follows: The Constitution of the United States, article two, section three, reads, "He shall from time to time give the congress information of the state of the Union."

The mandate and spirit of the Constitution has been observed by the chief executive of the nation and by executives of the subdivisions of the Union.

Special Information
It now becomes my duty to place before you special information as to the state of the Territory of Hawaii, as disclosed in recent communications from heads of territorial departments and made a part of this message.

Should the vital problems affecting this Territory and its population be, in your opinion, beyond your wisdom, foresight and control, the supreme authority of the United States, its congress, by and with the approval of the President, then incumbent, has provided means for federal investigation, review, certification and recommendation, by act 552, second session, fifty-seventh congress, establishing the department of commerce, and the recent act 311, second session, sixty-third congress, establishing the federal trade commission.

It is your privilege to present, through the honorable secretary of the interior, such vital facts as, in your opinion, immediately affect this distant, isolated and by nature peculiarly, economically restricted island group, and to request the lawful means provided be set in motion to promptly investigate and certify to the truth of or modify your representations.

We Are Very Small
Our Territory is so small and our industries so limited, practically each and every member of your honorable body is familiar with the factors that support the population thereof.

For the first time you have, from unbiased agricultural authority, a summary of the results of years of effort to diversify our products on the broad lines of subsistence for the population or means for purchase abroad.

For the first time you have a complete statement of the public lands of the Territory of Hawaii and their value. The financial relations of your public assets to the public debt are for the first time disclosed.

From the fact the valuable public lands will not become available for several years, the problems of public lands and correlated public finances will not require attention locally until the ninth session of the legislature. The facts presented deserve consideration in interim.

Your session is nearing its close, and you will not reassemble for two years; hence it is mandatory upon me to inform and consult with you at this time.

The Governor then read the following reports:

Agricultural Problems
The College of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 8, 1915.

"Honorable L. E. Pinkham, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.:
Sir—In answer to yours of December 12, 1914, which reads as follows: "Particularly dealing with the problems of agriculture the Territory of Hawaii has three organizations especially intended to deal with the problems, so varying and peculiar to this island group, as to practical agricultural products, to wit:

"The College of Hawaii, the Hawaii (federal) experiment station and the board of agriculture and forestry, as well as sundry educational and private organizations.

"For years, as a private citizen and within the year as Governor, I have sought information as to what agricultural product or products may here be produced in such quantities and with such economic commercial soundness as to form a staple, or staples, on which the population of these islands may in a notable degree rely for their maintenance, both locally and for such necessities as must be supplied from abroad.

"I have failed to secure an answer. "It is of the utmost importance that a positive statement be made and concurred in by the three organizations named.

"I request the board of agriculture to take the matter up at once, and strip the subject to its absolute essentials, eliminating irrelevant matter.

"I suggest that you call in the three organizations to act in conjunction."

"We have gone carefully and exhaustively into this question. Our investigation has covered a period of two

months and we are satisfied that the conclusions reached have not been drawn hastily or without careful study and much thought.

Sugar the Only Crop
"At the present time we know of no crop, other than sugar, and, to a lesser degree, pineapples, which we can recommend as a sound, economic industry adapted to produce a staple on which the population of these islands can rely for maintenance.

"The following are the more important grounds on which this opinion is based:

"(1). From an agricultural point of view Hawaii is not a tropical country, and the strictly tropical crops do not find optimum climatic conditions.

"(2). Hawaii has not a temperate climate and the staple products of the temperate zone cannot be raised on our islands.

"(3). Our distance from mainland markets imposes a serious handicap, and both inter-island and inter-community transportation is difficult and expensive because Hawaii is a group of comparatively small, mountainous islands, with very few harbors.

"(4). Insect pests, accidentally introduced, thrive because of our rainy climate and the absence of their natural enemies (parasites, birds, frosts, etc.). They not only injure the growing crops, but, as in the case of the Mediterranean fruit fly, cause the imposition of a quarantine. The mere presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly is enough in itself to prevent the exportation of Hawaii fresh fruits to mainland markets—except bananas and pineapples.

Cheap Labor Needed
"(5). Practically all tropical industries demand a plentiful supply of cheap labor. Labor in Hawaii is neither cheap nor plentiful. In this respect Hawaii is at a marked disadvantage compared with nearly all tropical countries.

"Not only must the above cited adverse conditions be met by any new industry, but it should be borne in mind that the area of cultivated land in Hawaii is very small, the amount reclaimable still smaller, and we must meet the needs of a growing population. This means intensive cultivation and a high average rate of wealth production per acre. In the ten-year period, 1900-1910, our population increased 24.6 per cent and our area of cultivated land 3.6 per cent. The census reports also clearly show that Hawaii is cultivating its land far more intensively than the mainland states; for example, we are supporting twenty-two times as many persons per acre of improved arable land as the agricultural state of North Dakota. Clearly the problem in Hawaii is a peculiarly difficult one and it is not surprising that one after another of the suggested crops have proven unable to meet the conditions. Those for which perhaps the most has been hoped are rice, cotton, tobacco, coffee and bananas. The status of these today is as follows:

Rice Is Handicapped
"Rice—During 1914 Hawaii produced rice to the value of about \$750,000. Extent of the industry is prevented by lack of suitable rice land, and the absence of the Chinese labor required to produce the crop under Hawaiian conditions. We understand that Hawaiian rice is unable to compete in price with Texas rice in the San Francisco market.

"Cotton—Experiments carried on several years ago with Caravanica cotton gave such promising results that many believed in long staple cotton we might have a new industry. At that time about 750 acres were planted to this crop. The pink boll worm, however, became so serious a menace that in the absence of any practical method of combating it, cotton cultivation has been practically abandoned. Not until control of the boll worm can be effected and the essential conditions of locality, rainfall, point elevation are determined will there be extensive cotton planting in Hawaii. When the agricultural problem shall have been solved, there will arise the problem of establishing marketable grades.

"Tobacco—During the past ten years several hundred thousand dollars have been spent in the effort to establish a tobacco growing industry, but without success. Difficulty has been encountered in properly curing the leaf. We fear that even if this is overcome our output will be insufficient to command a general market, so that Hawaiian tobacco would depend on special patronage. This is the hope of the financial interests behind the effort to overcome the present failure.

Coffee Misfortunes
"Coffee—Coffee growing has existed for a number of years as a minor industry and is successful in a small way on a limited area of land. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost because of the limitations of suitable areas were ascertained. Our coffee is now produced mostly by independent Oriental growers planting on leased lands, and satisfied with very moderate returns, wholly insufficient for an American farmer.

"Bananas—Bananas are grown in Hawaii and exported to some extent from localities convenient to transportation, both locally and abroad. The chief handicaps to expansion are:

"(1). The only present markets are the cities situated on San Francisco Bay.

"(2). Competition with bananas from the West Indies and Central America, which are distributed by rail from Gulf ports, cuts off inland markets from Hawaiian bananas. Shipments via the Panama Canal have been difficult, the holding of the markets we now have.

"(3). Bananas so far grown in Hawaii are poor shippers, although of good quality.

"Before any one of these crops is some other not yet considered a pos-

sibility can become an important economic factor it must pass through a tedious and expensive period of experimentation and development. Time, money and consistent hard work are essential in the solution of the problem of the diversification of Hawaiian industries. Our opinion that it will take time and money is substantiated by a study of the history of the development of the two chief industries we now have—sugar and pineapples. A study of the latter shows that the phenomenal development of the pineapple industry in the last ten years is not due to chance or to extraordinarily advantageous conditions; but is the result of the pioneering work which covered a previous period of some twenty years, during which time pineapple culture was adapted to our conditions. Knowledge of the proper methods of cultivation, of the right character of soil (both as to chemical composition and drainage), and of the proper climatic conditions, was determined upon. Hawaii is proud of its pineapple industry; but, unfortunately, a large majority of them have not derived any financial benefit from their work and are today, with a very few exceptions, men without means. The same study of the sugar industry will show a similar period of development to even a greater degree. Conditions Are Difficult

"We should like to emphasize the fact that the development of new agricultural projects in this country takes time and must be worked out for Hawaii, since not only do conditions differ from those of other countries of the same latitude, but they differ in individual localities in Hawaii. We have, within a few miles of each other, localities where the average rain is but a very few inches per annum, and localities where the rainfall commonly exceeds one hundred and fifty inches, and even some where it is over 200. Our agricultural lands vary in elevation from sea level to three to four thousand feet.

"We have faith in the industry and ability of the citizens of this Territory; they realize that our agricultural pursuits should be diversified. Great efforts should be made to produce more of our food supplies of which we now import millions of dollars worth each year. Notwithstanding the loss of much effort and money in attempts to bring about diversification, our efforts must and will continue, and our agriculture will develop along the lines of diversification in the production of articles of export, and increase in production of food supplies. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ALBERT WATERHOUSE,
President Board of Agriculture and Forestry.
(Signed) ARTHUR L. DEAN,
President College of Hawaii.

Territorial Lands
Next the Governor read a letter from the public lands commissioner transmitting a list of territorial lands as of January 1, 1915, with approximate valuations noted, the list being as follows:

Classification.	Area (Acres).
AGRICULTURAL LANDS	
Other Agricultural Lands	20,581.76
Cane Land	36,776.57
Rice and Taro Lands	1,300.84
Fish Ponds, etc.	385.34

NET HOMESTEAD AREA—	
Homesteads sold—amount	18,094.56
Unpaid	
Homesteads opened—un-	
taken	10,967.39
Homesteads surveyed—not	
opened	816.86
	30,778.81

DEDUCT	
United States	227.00
Exchg. and Reserve	40.00
	267.00

PASTORAL LANDS	
	487,881.64

TOTAL SALABLE LANDS AND VALUATION	
	577,140.90
TOTAL FOREST LANDS	
Forest Lands	215,085.35
Forest Reserves	349,930.52

The Forest Lands and Reserves are a dead asset except as valued according to the water sources which originate in them. An estimated value is as follows:	
On the Island of Hawaii	500,000.00
On the Island of Maui	1,000,000.00
On the Island of Oahu	750,000.00
On the Island of Kauai	500,000.00

TOTAL AREA OF LANDS OF VALUE	1,142,436.77
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WASTE LANDS ABRO	
	508,006.05

LUTELY OF NO VALUE	
	1,650,462.82

TOTAL PUBLIC LANDS (Values estimated value)	\$9,189,192.68
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Tucker Gives Figures
Land Commissioner Tucker's letter went on to say:

"Nearly all the public lands are leased for longer and shorter periods, some on revocable terms, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, brought in rentals amounting to \$151,881.70. Payments could be made at materially increased rentals.

"If the former practice of selling public lands at a fraction of their true value is to still obtain, the greater part of these calculations will be required for roads, bridges, but small balances to cover the public debt. The United States census of 1910 disclosed the fact that the total area of cultivated lands in the Territory amounted to 305,053 acres.

"B. Newell of the United States reclamation service, under orders of

the secretary of the interior to investigate the resources of this Territory, reported, as of December 31, 1908, that the maximum of the possible cultivable lands in the Hawaiian Islands was about 400,000 acres. While we have not reached that limit, we have closely approached it."

The above was concurred in, insofar as their departments are associated, by Walter E. Judd, government surveyor, and C. S. Judd, superintendent of forestry.

Treasurer Makes Report
Territorial Treasurer McCarthy's letter, next quoted by the Governor, related to the public debt. Total bonds outstanding at this date equal \$7,624,000; bonds approved, appropriated and soon to issue, \$500,000; total bonded indebtedness, net, \$8,144,000.

"From July 1, 1900, to date there has been received as a sinking fund and applied to the public debt, the sum of \$475,744.15 of the realizations from the sale of approximately 100,000 acres of public land.

"Should the remainder of our public lands be sold it is doubtful if a net amount equal to one-half our public debt would be secured applicable thereto."

Territorial Auditor Fisher certified the treasurer's figures to be correct. The concluding remarks of the Governor were: "I desire to thank the honorable legislature for its courtesy, and beg to suggest, should its judgment so indicate, that directly or by authorization its desire in the premises be communicated to the honorable secretary of the interior."

HAWAIIAN ARRESTED FOR IMPERSONATING OFFICER

D. Kahuanu made two statements last night.

"I am a police officer and I am going to punch you in the nose," he said to Duck Soo, a Korean, in the beach room.

"I am a police officer and you can't arrest me," was his statement to Bicycle Policeman M. Barboza.

Strangely enough, Barboza arrested him on a charge of impersonating an officer.

The Korean telephoned to the police station when Kahuanu threatened him. Barboza found the man with a big special policeman's star, No. 5 X, flashing on his chest. He is supposed to have stolen it from the owner.

SCHOOLS INTEREST OFFICERS

Much interest is being evinced by officers of the National Guard in the various schools for officers being conducted by Lieut. W. C. Whitener, inspector-instructor. The attendance is invariably large, as the courses are highly interesting.

	Total Areas.	Valuation.	Total Valuation.
AGRICULTURAL LANDS	59,944.45	567,958.60	\$4,548,378.60
Other Agricultural Lands		\$3,806,760.00	
Cane Land		165,126.00	
Rice and Taro Lands		8,534.00	
Fish Ponds, etc.			
NET HOMESTEAD AREA—	30,778.81		484,394.08
Homesteads sold—amount	18,094.56	\$ 317,624.99	
Unpaid			
Homesteads opened—un-	10,967.39	153,059.09	
taken			
Homesteads surveyed—not	816.86	13,710.00	
opened			
	30,778.81		

DEDUCT	
United States	227.00
Exchg. and Reserve	40.00
	267.00

PASTORAL LANDS	
	487,881.64

TOTAL SALABLE LANDS AND VALUATION	
	577,140.90
TOTAL FOREST LANDS	
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CHUCK HOO'S MURDER CASE OVER FOR A WEEK
The following pleaded not guilty to Judge Ashford's court Saturday morning and their cases were placed on the calendar for trial at some later date: Keakaha Opo, charged with a statutory offense; Manuel Palanca, assault and battery with a deadly weapon; Ngim Chong, statutory offense; Shong Chun Hi and Won Kim San, forgery; and Anton Shushkovsky, attempted burglary in the first degree.

Chuck Hoo, charged with the killing of a young Chinese boy, at whom he is alleged to have thrown a store stool, thereby bringing about the boy's death, had his plea continued to next Saturday, at the request of William T. Rawlins, who is representing Chuck Hoo.

CHINESE GAZE AT NATIONAL CRISIS WITH PHILOSOPHY

Audience At Ye Liberty Begins To File Out Before Orators Had Done

SPEAKERS URGE NATION NOT TO KNUCKLE UNDER

General Wudan Predicts Japan Will Move Capital To Korea If Successful

CHINESE APPEAL TO POWERS

Ask America and Britain To Act

IDENTICAL cablegrams were sent last night by the Chinese of Hawaii to President Wilson and Sir Edward Grey, with the single exception that in the message to Sir Edward Grey the words "Great Britain" were substituted for "United States." A collection to pay for the tolls was taken up from the audience assembled in mass meeting at Ye Liberty Theater before the speechmaking began. The text of the cable follows:

"A mass meeting of Honolulu Chinese and representatives of the Chinese of all Hawaii pray that the United States take steps to assist in the preservation of the integrity of our homeland, and in our resistance to the Japanese demands. We pray you to help avert a war which would injure all the Orient and all the powers having interests there. The Chinese of Hawaii pray day and night that peace with honor may remain for our nation and beseech your aid in strengthening resistance to demands which threaten the life of our country."
(Signed) LAU TONG, Chairman.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Should America face invasion three days hence by an aggressive military nation, smaller, poorer, but better prepared, as American audiences in Ye Liberty theater tonight might listen to such the same arguments that the Chinese of Honolulu heard last night from the lips of Colonel-General Wudan, of the former Chinese revolutionary armies.

There would be the same emphasis on the contention that no great amount of such inexhaustible natural resources and such millions of population could be conquered; the same appeals to the duty of the individual and to the patriotic impulses.

"A man who does not fight to preserve his country," shouted General Wudan, "loses not only his country but himself. Whether China shall stand or fall depends on the Chinese